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32. *Scapania curta* (Mart.) Dumort. (*35A*, *B*) About Rock Harbor, Aug. 7; (*489C*) About lighthouse, Aug. 16; (*995B*) Rocks near lighthouse, Aug. 26; (*1205*) Mott Island, Aug. 3; (*1028A*) Rocks and cliffs south of Conglomerate Bay, Aug. 27; (*1532A*, *B*) Island east of lighthouse, Sept. 9; (*1233A*) Rock Harbor, south shore, Sept. 1, and (*1251A*) Head, Sept. 1.

33. *Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort. (*1199*, *8B*, *13B*) Near lighthouse, Aug. 7; (*776*) Woods near lighthouse, Aug. 22; (*918*) Swamp near Tonkin Bay, Aug. 26; (*977D*) Head of Tonkin Bay, Aug. 25; (*995B*) Rocks near lighthouse, Aug. 26; (*1000*, *995*, *992B*) Cliff south shore of Conglomerate Bay, Aug. 27; (*1588*) Head of Rock Harbor, Sept. 11.

34. *Porella platyphylla* (L.) Lindb. (*490B*) Near lighthouse, Rock Harbor, Aug. 16.

35. *Frullania Asagrayana* Mont. (*321*) Rocks near lighthouse, Rock Harbor, Aug. 13; (*1504A*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *H*) Small island east of Caribou Island, Sept. 9.

36. *Frullania eboracensis* Gottsche. (*321*) Rock near lighthouse, Aug. 13; (*619A*) Small island near lighthouse, Aug. 18; (*9770*) Head of Tonkin Bay, Aug. 25.

Superior, Wisconsin, June 1, 1913.

NOTEWORTHY LICHENS FROM MAINE.—II

G. K. Merrill

The Lichens described in the following pages, with two exceptions, were collected in Knox County, Maine.

Pterygium pannariellum Nyl. Sallsk. pro F. et Fl. Not. iv, 1859, p. 236.

Thallus brownish or blackish, adnate, small or somewhat spreading, narrow-laciniate and radiant toward the circumference, microphylline, sub-coralloid, or verruculose and sometimes cracked centrally, laciniae plane or slightly convex. Apothecia small, variously plane convex or concave, margins rather flexuous, but with no visible exciple, black. Spores, eight in each ascus, ellipsoid, hyaline, three-septate, $18–20 \times 6\ \mu$, paraphyses distinct, slender, septate, hymenial gel. with I + deep-blue.

On moist mica-slate, Camden.

Resembles a minute *Physcia obscura.* Tuckerman includes several species of *Pterygium* under his section *Lecothecium* sub *Pannaria.* The present is destitute of hypothallus and in no wise to be correlated with *Pannaria.* Not hitherto reported from America.

Baeomyces rufus var. subsquamulosus Nyl. Flora 1877, p. 463.

Distinguished from the species by its more squamulose thallus, and small, sessile, scattered or connate, simple or conglomerated brown apothecia. On sandy and turfy earth among mosses. South Thomaston. Previously unrecorded in America.

EVERNIA FURFURACEA (L.) Mann. Lich. Boh., p. 105, 1826.

American examples of this plant coming to my notice, include forma *nuda* (Ach.) Cromb., forma *scobicina* (Ach.) Nyl., forma *ceratea* (Ach.) Nyl. and var. *Cladonia* Tuck. The species and first two forms are found growing together in my region, in fact I have recognized all three in an individual plant. The curious fact is to be recorded that all of the Knox County material, and all the material from whatever source originating in this country that I have examined, on application of CaCl to the medulla affords a distinct rosy coloration. This is the reaction given for *Parmelia furfuracea* sub-sp. *olivetorina* (Zopf) Zahl., or *Pseudoevernia olivetorina* Zopf. If, as I believe it to be undesirable to establish a species on chemical criteria alone, the further effort to make such responsible for a genus is to be deplored.

PARMELIA TRICHOTERA Hue Caus. sur les Parmelia, Jour. de Botanique, 1898.

Thallus ashy-glaucescent, slate-colored or sometimes blackish, and commonly of a deeper color than *P. perlata*, K+ tardy reddish, C=, K(C) the color vanishes, more or less expanded, orbicular, membranaceous, but somewhat rigid, lobed, the divisions medium in width, irregular in shape, contiguous and confusedly sub-imbricate, the borders ascendent, crisped, incised-crenate or even lobulate, but sometimes rounded and entire at the apices, centrally the borders of the lobes invested with sub-globose soredia seated on the tips of dentate lobules, without isidia, but sometimes marginally ciliate, above the younger lobes appear smooth and somewhat shining at the margins, but the older ones are opaque, and rarely rugulose, within white, below black, commonly with rhizoids at the centre, but sometimes destitute, here and there rugulose, toward the circumference brownish or pale, glabrous and shining. Apothecia short-pedicellate, moderate, cup-shaped, disk chestnut, margin entire, the exciple at the base rugulose. Spores 20–30 × 11–17 μ.

This is one of the plants that Tuckerman included in his conception of *P. perlata*. The separation of the plant from that species is indeed antagonized by certain of the European Lichenists. To my mind the two are distinct, for disregarding the difference in reaction, there are others of color, mode of division, and habit. In Knox County the plant is most often found growing on moss-covered rocks in shaded places. Appears to be hitherto unnoticed in the United States.

PARMELIA FARINACEA Bitter Untergatt. Hypogym., p. 174.

Spruce trunks, Rockland. No different from *P. physodes*, except that the surface of the laciniae is more or less granulate and farinose-sorediate. Not noticed in American lists.

THELOSCHISTES (*Xanthoria*) PARIETINUS var. AUREOLA forma CONGRANULATA Cromb. Grevillea, 1887, p. 78.

Thallus vitelline or sordid-yellow, spreading somewhat, with concrete laciniae, plicated, incised-crenate and naked at the circumference, but centrally granulate, the granules obliterating the thallus. Without apothecia. On elm trees, Randolph, Kennebec County. Previously unrecorded from America.

PHYSCIA STELLARIS var. LEPTALEA (Ach.) Nyl. Syn. I, p. 425. 1860. (*Physcia hispida* (Schreb., F.) of Tuck. Syn. Pt. I. p. 75, pro parte.)

Thallus white or ashy-glaucous, narrowly divided, the laciniae discrete, loosely appressed or subascendent, imbricated; the margins provided with concolorous cilia, below pale. Apothecia blackish or brownish-black pruinose or nude, with an entire or slightly crenate margin. Spores 14–25 x 8–11μ.

Rocks and ledges, Rockland, Camden and No. Haven. In Rockland the variation was found growing on a stone wall in the shade of an apple tree. The branches of the tree were clothed with *P. stellaris*. No *P. stellaris* was found on the wall, and no var *leptatea* elsewhere than immediately beneath the tree.

Forma **albescens** (Oliv.) comb. nov.

Thallus appressed, laciniae narrowly divided, flattened or a little convex, discrete but imbricated, white, destitute of marginal fibrils. Without apothecia. On rocks in bed of a stream and about its borders. Rockport. The plant is much discolored when found in places where it is often submerged. Apothecia pruinose in European specimens. Not previously recorded from America.

PHYSCIA STELLARIS var. TENELLA (Scop.) Schaer., Nyl. Syn. I p. 426. 1860.

The variably whitish or ashy-glaucous, laciniae narrowed, ascending, the tips hooded and more or less sorediate, marginally white-ciliate. Apoth. small, blackish or brownish, more or less pruinose. Spores of the species.

Common on tree trunks throughout Knox County.

Forma EXEMPTA (Ach.) Th. Fr. Lich. Scand. p. 140, 1871.

Laciniae shorter and broader then in var. *tenella*, colored as in the species and destitute of marginal cilia in our specimens.

Maple trunks, Rockport.

The specimen is remarkable for indicating a close relationship with the species, in that one half exhibited the normal development of *P. stellaris*, the other the characters of the form. Many observations have developed the belief that the var. *tenella* is a metamorphosis of *P. stellaris*.

PHYSCIA LITHOTEA (Ach.) Nyl. Flora 1877, p. 354.

Thallus appressed, commonly brownish varying toward dark brown and glaucous, here and there granulose-furfuraceous, laciniae plane, not discrete, subimbricate, beneath black-rhizinose, the rhizoids sometimes showing as a dense marginal fringe from above. Apothecia like those of *P. obscura*, dark brown or black. Spores 14–24 x 9–13 μ.

On stones in a damp situation. Rockland and Warren.

Commonly without apothecia. The condition *sciastra* Ach. not yet found. Not previously recorded for the United States.

PHYSCIA LITHOTODES Nyl. Flora 1875, p. 360.

Thallus irregularly orbicular, bright green when wet, ashy or greenish-fuscous when dry, of short, much dissected imbricate or sub-imbricate laciniae, margins ragged, terminations short-digitate or flabelliform, beneath densely black rhizinose, the rhizoids showing more or less at the margins. Apothecia entirely like those of *P. obscura*, with an incurved crenulate exciple, or lecanorine, the exciple scarcely exceeding the disk, black, with or without fibrils below. Spores 15–23 x 6–10 μ.

On rocks and over mosses. Common everywhere in the County.

The plant was long ago submitted to several American lichenists and was variously called *P. obscura*, *P. ulothrix*, *P. setosa* and *P. speciosa*. It is colored like *P. setosa*, sometimes has the exciple ringed with fibrils as in *P. ulothrix*, but never possesses the spreading marginal rhizoids of *P. obscura*, and in no way resembles *P. speciosa*. It is probably common throughout the Northern States, for I have examined it from widely separated localities. New by name to America.

LECANORA (*Placodium*) MURORUM var. LOBULATA (Sommerf.) Schaer. Enum. p. 64, 1850.

Thallus spreading extensively, forming patches up to 8 cent. in diameter, composed of innumerable small thalli running together, the radiant margins only here and there visible, rusty orange. Apothecia very numerous, the thallus appearing to be composed almost wholly of mature or incipient ones. Spores of *L. murorum*.

On andesitic lavas, near the tide water, North Haven.

Not previously reported from the United States.

[*To be Concluded*]

A COLLECTION OF HEPATICAE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

A. LEROY ANDREWS

In the herbarium of Cornell University is a considerable collection of bryophytes from North Carolina. The collection was made in 1901 by Prof. G. F. Atkinson, who was accompanied during a part of his stay by Prof. E. J. Durand. In determining the hepaticae I note so many cases of northern species representing an extension southward of the ranges given in Evans and Nichols' list of Connecticut bryophytes that it seems well to publish our list in its entirety. To make the list as complete as possible with reference to species I have looked through all the duplicate material, so that the same number will often be found under several species, while on the other hand a species ascribed to a certain number may not always occur in all duplicates of that number. With reference to the localities from which the specimens came I give below the printed data of the several labels.

1. "Collected by Geo. F. Atkinson at Blowing Rock, Watauga and Caldwell Cos., Aug. 19th–Sept. 22nd, 1901. Blue Ridge Mountains, altitude, 3500-5000 feet."

Marchantia polymorpha L. 10941.
Riccardia palmata (Hedw.) Carruth. 10931.
Metzgeria conjugata Lindb. 10951.
Metzgeria crassipilis (Lindb.) Evans. 10932, 10933, 10954.
Pellia Fabbroniana Raddi. 10953.
Marsupella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dum. 10946.
Jamesoniella autumnalis (DC.) Steph. 10939, 10958.
Cephalozia curvifolia (Dicks.) Dum. 10931, 10935, 10943, 10948.